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China Report

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

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12 July 1984

CHINA REPORT

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

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PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

JINGJI RIBAO ON NORTHEAST ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK250159 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by Liu Hanbing [0491 352 4426]: "A Brief Account of the Economy of the Northeast"]

[Text] China's northeastern region occupies a very important position in the country's four modernizations drive both economically and strategically. The northeast is not only China's famous base for iron and steel, energy, machine-building, forestry, and grain, but also an important base for developing China's foreign economic relations and trade, with Lian Port as the center of the northeast's foreign trade.

Abundant Natural Resources

The vast territory of the northeast is developed in forestry and rich in mineral resources. To the northwest of this region lies the Da Hinggan Ling, to its north the Xiao Hinggan Ling, and to its east the Changbai Shan, extending a thousand li, and its branch ranges the Qian Shan, the Wanda Shan, and the Zhangguangcai Ling, where forestry and mineral resources, local products, mountain products, and wild animal and plant resources are abundant. The northeast is also very rich in iron ore, petroleum, oil shale, coal, and other mineral resources such as talcum, fluorite [fu shi 8636 4258] granite, diamond, jade alunite, fluorite [ying shi 5821 4258], kyanite, sillimanite, zeyssatite, magnesite, phosphorus-flake [lin pian 4340 3651] graphite, molybdenum, boron, nickel, copper, lead, zinc, asbestos, gypsum, bentonite, glass sand, and refractory materials. Placer gold can be found everywhere in the northeast, and particularly the placer gold in Heilongjiang Province ranks first in the country. The output, quality, and export volume of Liaoning Province's talcum, boron ore, and magnesite occupy an important position in the country.

Abundant Marine Resources

Facing the Huang Hai and the Bo Hai, Liaoning Province has 2,178 kilometers of coastline and the area of its maritime space comprises more than one-third of the total area of the province, which abounds in such special valuable marine products as prawn, abalone, sichopus japonicus, jellyfish, and fan shell. All this provides grounds for the province to develop the marine

fishing industry and marine fish farming. With the development of science and technology, in the future the province can also develop new rising industries such as the marine chemical industry, undersea mining, and sea energy exploitation. Exploiting marine resources and developing the marine economy is a new area that deserves particular attention in developing the economy of the northeast.

Agriculture Is Flourishing More and More

With rivers flowing eastward and southward, the famous Great Northeast Plain has a vast expanse of fertile land and a moist climate where agriculture is developed. The area of cultivated land of the whole region totals about 290 million mu and that of its grassland to 480 million mu. The Hulun Buir and Horqin grasslands lying to the east of Nei Monggol are China's famous natural pasturelands. In recent years with the introduction of various forms of the output-related contract responsibility system, there have been big increases in the output of grain and various industrial crops and in the artificial breeding trade. An unprecedentedly bumper harvest was reaped last year in grain. Grain output in Heilongjiang Province reached 30 billion jin; in Jilin Province 29.56 billion jin; and in Liaoning Province topped 27 billion jin, or an increase of 20 percent over the previous year. Good harvests were also reaped last year in the famous northeast soybeans, corn, flax, and sugar beets. With the development of the artificial and household breeding industries, there were also increases in the production of the world renowned three northeast treasures--ginseng, marten fur, and furry antlers--and in sideline production such as chickens, ducks, geese, and rabbits. All this has provided the foreign trade departments of the northeast with an ample supply of goods for export.

A Solid Industrial Base

Since the founding of the PRC, the northeast has always been the base for China's heavy industry. In the last few years light and textile industries have developed rapidly. In the whole region there are 41,340 enterprises, and the original value of its fixed assets in 1982 was equal to one-fifth the fixed assets of the industrial enterprises throughout the country. The total industrial output value of the three provinces in 1982 amounted to 88.86 billion yuan, comprising 16 percent of the total national industrial output value. In the total national major industrial products the proportion of major industrial products of the three provinces was: crude oil was 60 percent; motor vehicles was 35 percent; metallurgical equipment was 32.7 percent; chemical industrial equipment was 30.5 percent; pig iron was 28.4 percent; and steel and rolled steel were about 25 percent respectively.

Transport and Communications Are Developed

In the northeast, railways and highways radiate in all directions, civil aviation lines link all parts of the region, and there are favorable conditions in sea transportation. The mileage of railways of the three provinces is 14,000 kilometers, comprising 28.3 percent of the total national railway traffic mileage, and that of highways is 10,000 kilometers or more. In the

three provinces there are 10 airports for civilian use, and there are 11 rivers that are already open for navigation, totalling 4,900 kilometers. Along the northeast coast there are numerous ports. The wide and deep Dalian Port is an ice free and silt free fine natural port, which is open for navigation during all seasons. At present the handling capacity of Dalian Port has reached approximately 35 million tons and its deepwater oil wharf can berth tankers of the 100,000-ton class. The construction of Bayuquan Port in Yingkou and Dadong Port in Dandong is being stepped up.

Foreign Trade Is Flourishing

Over the last four years outstanding achievements have been scored in the construction of commodity production bases in the northeast. The three provinces have turned Dalian City, Yingkou City, Suihua Prefecture, Dandong City, and Jilin City into five comprehensive production bases for export commodities one after another. The volume of export commodities provided by the various bases of Liaoning Province in 1982 totalled 1.17 billion yuan, comprising 39 percent of the total volume of export commodities purchased by the provincial foreign trade departments, which amounted to 3.1 billion yuan. The total export volume of the three provinces in 1982 reached U.S. \$4.595 billion, and on the basis of stressing the attainment of better economic results, their export volume in 1983 totalled about U.S.\$4.3 billion. The export trade of the northeast holds an important position in the country, but viewed from the various favorable economic factors and the huge potential in development of the northeast, particularly under the new drive to further implement the policy of opening to the outside world and rejuvenating the domestic economy, it is necessary to bring about a more vigorous upswing in the future economic relations and trade of the northeast.

CSO: 4006/604

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

ISMAIL AMAT ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT, REFORMS

HK200243 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpts] In his government work report to the second session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress, Regional Government Chairman Ismail Amat pointed out: We must be bold in using foreign investment and give free rein to the importation of advanced technology and equipment.

He said: We must continue to implement the principle of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy. We must get rid of the small peasant economic viewpoint of closing the country to international intercourse and insisting on self-sufficiency, base our thinking on the overall situation of the four modernizations drive, and speed up the pace of using foreign investment and importing advanced technology and equipment, so as to promote technological progress.

The region is relaxing jurisdiction regarding examination and approval of technological transformation and importation. The departments in charge or the prefectures and cities may examine and approve projects that accord with state demands, involve the use of a unit's own capital for technological transformation, and cost less than 1 million yuan in investment. Enterprises themselves can decide on projects costing less than 500,000 yuan. The technological transformation capital managed by the regional authorities in a unified way, including public funds and loans, can be appropriately apportioned to the departments and bureaus in charge for distribution according to trades and sectors. The departments and bureaus in charge and the prefectures and cities can examine and approve the importation of advanced technology or equipment costing less than 1 million yuan, involving the use of a unit's own capital. The regional authorities will examine and approve such items costing between 1 million and 10 million yuan.

Ismail Amat said: We must organize pilot projects in labor wage reform, and closely link workers' wages [words indistinct] egalitarian in distribution and do away with the defect of having everybody eat out of the same big pot.

Ismail Amat said: We must actively carry out reforms in the education, science, and culture systems. He said: We must reform the management setup of institutes of higher education and expand their operational powers. Under the premise of fulfilling the enrollment task set by the state, these

institutes have the right to tap potentials, as commissioned by other departments or localities and collectives, train [word indistinct] students and postgraduates. They can also team up with factories, mines, and other enterprises in running faculties and schools.

We must seriously implement the policies on intellectuals, gradually improve their living and working conditions, and bring their role in the four modernizations into full play. We should permit rational movement of talented people. Specially favorable pay and conditions will be provided for science and technology personnel coming to Xinjiang from the interior and going from the towns to the grassroots.

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PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

HUNAN'S LIU ZHENG OUTLINES PROVINCIAL TASKS

HK240705 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Excerpts] In his government work report to the second session of the Sixth Hunan Provincial People's Congress, Governor Liu Zheng pointed out: Through carrying out reforms, we should establish an open and multichannel circulation setup with few links. All towns should open their gates and practice the guiding principle of opening up, drawing in, and providing services. They should develop agricultural trading markets and also organize wholesale markets, and create convenient conditions for peasants, rural commerce, and township enterprises to enter the towns to set up points and promote commodity production and sales. We must vigorously develop rural households specializing in transport, and organize rural specialized households and grassroots procurement units to establish ties with urban shops, so as to directly supply meat, fish, poultry, eggs, fruit, vegetables, and other fresh produce.

Specialized foreign trade companies should take the initiative to organize various kinds of joint operations with factories, mines, and other enterprises in the prefectures, cities, and counties that produce export products. They can also organize cooperation with industrial enterprises in running joint ventures, compensation trade, and so on. Foreign trade departments should also actively sign contracts with rural specialized households and combines and organize them and support them in developing export production.

Governor Liu Zheng said: In enlivening external economic and trade work, we must bring into full play the role of the united front and overseas Chinese affairs departments, the industry and commerce federations, and the civil aviation, trust, and trade promotion departments and the various social bodies, and organize liaison with the outside world through various channels.

Governor Liu Zheng stressed: We must reform the setup of science, technology, and education. Science and technology must be geared to economic construction. At present reforms in the education setup should focus on expanding the schools' powers in operations, personnel, use of funds, and examination and approval of capital construction. In accordance with the requirements of the four modernizations, we should actively readjust the composition and the specialities of the institutes of higher education, and set up institutes teaching new specialized subjects.

He stressed: We must resolutely implement the PRC law on autonomy for nationality regions, and expand the decisionmaking powers of minority-nationality areas.

In the final part of his report, Governor Liu Zheng stressed that all levels and departments must constantly grasp economic work as the central task, focus on reforms, strengthen leadership, ensure implementation of measures, and strive for new progress in the province's national economy and all other work. All levels and departments must extricate themselves from the bindings of leftist ideology and all kinds of old conventions, take the lead in reforms with a firm and clear-cut stand, and persist in and support reforms.

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PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CHEN GUODONG VISITS FACTORIES--Leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Huang Ju, and Li Zhaoji, and responsible comrades of departments concerned visited the Shanghai No 2 Radio Plant on the morning of 8 June to view production of 2L-140 type radios and recorders at its No 6 Workshop. They asked questions about the quality and sales of the products, and heard a report by (Zhu Mingjing), secretary of the plant party committee, on reform being carried out at selected units. In the past few days, the leading comrades of the municipal party committee and the municipal government have also visited the Shanghai Toothpaste Plant, the Shanghai No 17 Cotton Mill, and the Shanghai Washing Machines General Plant to hear reports on reform, and opinions concerning relaxation of measures. They explicitly expressed support for reformative measures and practices conforming with the guidelines of the State Council provincial regulations, and promised that answers would be made after study, to difficult problems raised by some factories. The municipal party committee and the municipal government have paid keen attention to reform being carried out by collectively-owned enterprises. On the basis of study and investigation, departments concerned of the municipal government have already mapped out several measures to give expanded decision-making powers to the enterprises. [Text] [OW120431 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jun 84]

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ECONOMIC PLANNING

SHANTOU HOLDS FORUM ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HK211524 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 84 p 1

[Report by Du Songnian [2629 2646 1628], Chen Guorong [7115 0948 2837] and Zhang Geping [1728 2047 1627]: "Build Shantou Into an Open Economic Zone With the Distinctive Characteristics of the Hometown of Many Overseas Chinese"]

[Text] "Grasp open policies, promote development, and build Shantou into a multifunctional and multifunctional open economic zone with the distinctive characteristics of the hometown of many Overseas Chinese in which industry, agriculture, and commerce develop simultaneously, and domestic and foreign trades are combined." This is an agreed upon view raised by some specialists and scholars at a forum on the economic development strategy of Shantou City.

The forum was held by the Shantou City CPC Committee and government in late May in Shantou. A total of 240 people attended the forum, including some 60 specialists and scholars from Beijing, Shanghai, the northeastern area of China, and Guangzhou, along with party and government leaders and scientific and technological personnel from Shantou City.

Famous economists Xu Dixin and Qian Jiaju wrote a few words especially for the forum. Tong Dalin, deputy director of the state Economic System Reform Committee; Jiang Qnwei, director of the Industrial Economy Research Institute of the Chinese Social Sciences Academy; Zhu Baoyi, vice chairman of the World Economic Society of China; and Lu Ping, deputy chief editor of SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO, came to Shantou especially to attend the forum. Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Liang Lingguang, Guangdong Provincial governor, sent a cable and wrote a letter to the forum, holding great expectations from the forum and wishing it every success.

During the forum, the participants, by integrating principles and concrete matters, reviewed Shantou's history analyzed Shantou's practical situation, and discussed Shantou's economic development strategy mainly from the macroscopic viewpoint. They unanimously held that the most prominent feature of Shantou is its large population and limited land areas, and that its greatest feature lies in the large number of Overseas Chinese whose hometown is Shantou. Due to the "leftist" influence over a long period of time, it was impossible to give full play to this feature. Furthermore, many problems still exist,

such as shortage of funds and energy and backward transportation means. But provided we resolutely implement the policy of the central leadership of further opening to the outside world, adopting correct development strategies, and scope to the feature, it is possible to resolve problems and overcome difficulties.

On Shantou's future economic development strategy, the participants raised some identical views: 1) It is necessary to establish a strategic idea of "grasping open policies and promoting development," along with the strategic principle of "importing and absorbing things and people from other areas and abroad to Shantou and expanding our business to other areas and abroad." Shantou's economic development cannot be limited to the transformation of traditional industries, technologies, and products, but must, by taking advantage of new technological revolution and the favorable conditions provided by special economic zones, actively import, apply, digest, and develop advanced technologies, and must develop knowledge-intensive and technology-intensive industries. Meanwhile, it is also necessary to make full use of abundant human resources and continue to develop labor-intensive industries so as to build a multitier technological structure with advanced technologies as its center, supplemented by middle-level and elementary knowledge; 2) It is necessary to build Shantou into an open economic zone with the distinctive characteristics of the hometown of many Overseas Chinese. Shantou administers two cities and eight counties, with a population of some 8.95 million. There are some 6 million Overseas Chinese (including foreign citizens of Chinese descent) and 1 million Hong Kong and Macao compatriots whose hometown is Shantou. Whether viewed historically or from the practical situation, in developing Shantou's economy it is necessary to give full play to the superiority of the large number of Overseas Chinese. It is, therefore, necessary to give more preferential treatment and convenience to Overseas Chinese in making investments, to vigorously absorb the funds of Overseas Chinese and foreign capital and import technologies, and to take a new road in the construction of special economic zones. 3) It is necessary to firmly grasp two important strategic tasks, namely, energy and transportation, and science, technology, and education, and vigorously exploit human resource. It is necessary to employ specialists from other areas, including overseas specialists, to Shantou to give lectures, act as advisors, and provide consultation services for technological information. Meanwhile, it is necessary to vigorously support the development of Shantou University, and vigorously support secondary and primary school education and secondary vocational education so as to train a great number of professionals urgently needed in various trades. 4) It is necessary to vigorously develop economic links with eastern Guangdong, western Fujian, and southern Jiangxi and gradually establish the Fujian-Guangdong-Jiangxi border economic zone with Shantou as its center.

At the forum, Tong Dalin, deputy director of the state Economic System Reform Committee, and Jiang Yiwei, director of the Industrial Economy Research Institute of the Chinese Social Sciences Academy, stressed in their speeches that Shantou must carry out reforms boldly and give full play to the superiority of a great number of Overseas Chinese whose hometown is Shantou. While studying economic development strategy, Shantou must not neglect the research of social strategies that economic and social construction can develop in a coordinated manner.

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AGGREGATE ECONOMIC DATA

YUNNAN'S 1983 ECONOMIC, SOCIAL STATISTICS

HK221421 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 84 p 3

["Communique Issued by the Yunnan Provincial Statistics Bureau on 2 May on the Implementation of the 1983 Economic and Social Development Plan"]

[Text] The year 1983 was the first year for implementing the program adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress. Under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government, the people in our province paid close attention to economic construction, continued to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidating, and improving, and scored encouraging successes in economic and social development. We have reaped bumper harvests in 4 consecutive years in spite of frequent natural calamities. In spite of the shortage of power supply, we have hit an all-time high in industrial production 5 consecutive years and the construction of the key projects has been stepped up. Last year, the gross value of social production was 20.47 billion yuan (Note: the gross value of social production is the sum total of the output value of industrial and agricultural production, building construction, communications, transportation, and commerce, including the supply and marketing of goods and materials and catering industry. The national income is the sum total of the net output value of the above five branches of material production. In order to make this communique and the communique released by the State Statistical Bureau consistent with each other, the gross value of social production, gross value of industrial production, gross value of agricultural production, and national income are reckoned on the basis of the prices in that year, [word indistinct] rates compared with those in the previous year and the percentage of the plans accomplished, which are contained in this communique, are reckoned on the basis of the comparable prices), an increase of 8.6 percent over the previous year. The gross industrial and agricultural output value was 16.068 billion yuan, which means 105.7 percent of the plan was accomplished, an increase of 9.5 percent over the previous year. The national income, according to preliminary calculation, was 10.6 billion yuan, an increase of 8.6 percent over the previous year. The gross industrial and agricultural output value of the 8 nationality autonomous prefectures and the 14 nationality autonomous counties grew by 6.8 percent compared with that in the previous year. On the basis of the development of production, the urban and rural markets thrived, the prices were stable, the 1985 financial revenue quotas stipulated by the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" were fulfilled 2 years ahead of schedule, the people's livelihood continued to improve,

and new progress was made in the building of a spiritual civilization. However, the increase in energy resources failed to keep pace with the development of the entire national economy, there was disparity between the purchasing power of society and the sources of commodities, and some economic results were still below the average national level.

I. Agriculture

In 1983, in spite of the serious natural calamities hitting the summer crop, by continuing to perfect the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, we further aroused the peasants' enthusiasm about becoming rich through labor and reaped bumper harvests. In addition, diversification comprehensively developed. The province's gross agricultural output value was 7.049 billion yuan and 104.6 percent of the yearly plan was accomplished. That was an increase of 6.6 percent over the previous year. The gross agricultural output value of the 8 nationality autonomous prefectures and the 14 nationality autonomous counties increased by 3.3 percent compared with that in the previous year.

Diversification developed and we hit an all-time high in the output of most agricultural products. Of the province's gross agricultural output value, 3.031 billion yuan was the output value of grain and its by-products. That was an increase of 2.1 percent over the previous year. Its proportion in the gross agricultural output value dropped from 44 percent in the previous year to 42 percent. The output value of the production of industrial crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery was 4.018 billion yuan, an increase of 10.1 percent over the previous year. Its proportion in the gross agricultural output value rose from 56 percent in the previous year to 58 percent. We hit an all-time high in the output of grain, sugarcane, silkworm cocoon, tea leaves, rubber, pork, beef, and mutton and the numbers of pigs and draught animals were the highest in history. As a result of natural calamities and the decrease in the amount of land devoted to the growing of flue-cured tobacco, the output of flue-cured tobacco decreased compared with that in the previous year. Output of the major agricultural products was as follows:

	1983	Percentage Increase Over 1982
Grain	19.087 billion jin	0.9
of which: paddy	9.138 billion jin	- 1.5
Oil-bearing seeds	2.7605 million dan	- 0.1
of which: rapeseed	2.1260 million dan	6.8
Sugar-bearing crops	70.9210 million dan	15.3
of which: sugarcane	70.8304 million dan	15.3
Tobacco	3.0609 million dan	-41.3
of which: flue-cured tobacco	2.8884 million dan	-42.5

Silkworm cocoon	26,600 dan	11.8
Tea	514,300 dan	13.0
Fruits	3.3537 million dan	18.8

The nationwide afforestation campaign further developed. In 1983, 4.455 million mu of land was afforested by the province, an increase of 51.2 percent over the previous year. The output of several forestry products showed increases to varying degrees. Among them, the output of rubber was 27,000 tons, an increase of 12.0 percent over the previous year; the output of tung oil tree seeds was 305,500 dan, up 13.2 percent; the output of walnuts was 561,900 dan, up 20.1 percent; the output of Chinese chestnut was 50,800 dan, up 16.2 percent; and the output of rosin and raw lacquer, which was 192,000 dan and 3,600 dan, respectively, slightly decreased compared with that in the previous year.

Animal husbandry continued to develop. Output of major animal by-products and the number of livestock in 1983 was as follows:

	<u>1983</u>	<u>Percentage Increase Over 1982</u>
Output of pork, beef and mutton	487,000 tons	23.6
of which: pork	470,600 tons	25.0
Hogs slaughtered	7,038,800 heads	17.0
Hogs in stock at year-end	16,749,200 head	8.4
Large animals at year-end	7,705,700 head	5.1
of which: buffaloes	2,208,500 head	2.5
Sheep and goats at year-end	7,025,600 head	- 1.2

Fishery continued to develop. In 1983, the output of aquatic products was 19,300 tons, an increase of 14.3 percent over the previous year.

There was quite an enormous growth in the number of farm machines owned by the people and in the amount of chemical fertilizer applied. By the end of 1983, the total power capacity of the farm machines in our province reached 5.0115 million horsepower, 10 percent more than at the end of the previous year. There were 49,015 walking tractors, 11,045 more than at the end of the previous year; 5,814 heavy-duty trucks for agricultural purposes, 1,477 more than at the end of the previous year; and 43,783 sets of irrigation and drainage power equipment, 1,725 more than at the end of the previous year. In 1983, 1.4747 million tons of chemical fertilizer were applied, an increase of 21.5 percent over the previous year. The amount of power consumed in the rural areas was 664 million kilowatt-hours, an increase of 3.8 percent over the previous year.

II. Industry

In the course of readjustment, our province's industry has grown at a rate of more than 10 percent in 2 consecutive years. The growth rate of light industry has exceeded 10 percent in 3 consecutive years. In 1983, the total industrial output value was 0.019 billion yuan, an increase of 11.9 percent over the previous year, and 106.6 percent of the yearly plan was accomplished. Compared with the value in the previous year, the total industrial output value achieved by the 8 nationality autonomous prefectures and the 14 nationality autonomous counties grew by 12.3 percent.

Of the 70 major industrial products, those whose output met or topped the state plans included: knitting wool, silk fabrics, leather shoes, sugar, cigarettes, machine-made paper and paper boards, television sets, washing machines, coal, steel, rolled steel, cement, plate glass, phosphate rock, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, chemical fertilizers, tire, automobiles, tractors, walking tractors, and so on--50 in all. The output of 20 industrial products, including yarn, cloth, beer, sewing machines, bicycles, power, and power generating equipment, failed to meet the planned quotas.

In 1983, the total output value of light industry was 4.537 billion yuan, an increase of 13.1 percent over the previous year, and 103.3 percent of the yearly plan was fulfilled. Its proportion in industry as a whole rose from 49.8 percent to 50.4 percent. The output value of the food processing industry grew by 16.1 percent. The output value of these 2 industries constituted 52 percent of the total output value of the province's food processing industry and the total value of the output of sugar, cigarettes, and flue-cured tobacco constituted 62 percent of the total output value of the food processing industry. As a result of the restrictions imposed on the production of certain varieties of textile goods, the output value of textile industry grew by 8.1 percent only. Output of the major light industrial products was as follows:

	1983	Percentage Increase Over 1982
Cotton yarn	32,288 tons	- 9.5
Cloth	147.24 million meters	- 8.7
	135.76 million square meters	- 5.6
Chemical fiber	1,869 tons	-41.3
Woolen piece goods	210,000 meters	17.4
Silk	103 tons	12.0
Silk textiles	2.49 million meters	11.7

Machine-made paper and paper boards	71,717 tons	11.5
Sugar	287,600 tons	15.0
Cigarettes	1.4840 million cases	24.6
Beer	5,399 tons	7.7
Salt	286,500 tons	9.6
Chemical pharmaceuticals	120 tons	- 2.6
Detergents	12,043 tons	20.1
Bicycles	156,100	71.8
Sewing machines	33,629	-72.1
Watches	70,023	67.0
Television sets	37,014	67.8
Radio sets	12,756	-74.4
Cassette recorders	22,221	-35.6
Household washing machines	20,007	15.8
Light bulbs	17.25 million	7.4

In 1983, the total output value of the province's heavy industry was 4.482 billion yuan, an increase of 10.7 percent over the previous year, and 110.1 percent of the yearly plan was fulfilled. The output value of the machine-building industry grew by 23.8 percent, that of building materials industry by 13.5 percent, and that of chemical fertilizer and insecticides by 8 percent. Heavy industry did well in saving energy. The amount of energy consumed for the creation of each 10,000 yuan of heavy industrial output value decreased by 2.5 percent compared with that in the previous year. Compared with that in the previous year, the output of nonferrous metals increased by 3.5 percent. The output of other major heavy industrial products was as follows:

	1983	Percentage Increase Over 1982
Coal	14.10 million tons	5.7
Electricity	6.164 billion kilowatt-hours	- 0.6
of which: hydroelectricity	3,180 billion kilowatt-hours	- 3.5

Pig iron	576,900 tons	12.9
Steel	484,100 tons	8.6
Rolled steel	444,700 tons	14.9
Coke	1,276,000 tons	2.2
Timber	1,952,200 cubic meters	0.9
Cement	2,219,500 tons	16.9
Plate glass	896,500 standard cases	- 5.2
Sulphuric acid	tons	18.7
Caustic Soda	18,700 tons	9.6
Chemical fertilizer	540,300 tons	6.4
of which: nitrogenous fertilizer	357,000 tons	4.3
Phosphate	183,300 tons	10.6
Outer rubber tires	221,000	55.7
Power generating equipment	21,400 kilowatts	1.6
Machine tools	2,648	9.2
Motor vehicles	988	- 6.1
Tractors	113	440.0
Walking tractors	7,684	36.5
Internal combustion engines	360,800 horsepower	- 5.7

Industrial economic results continued to improve. In 1983, the income of the industrial enterprises owned by the whole people and designated to undertake independent accounting from the sales of their products increased by 11.7 percent, their profits increased by 14.4 percent, the amount of profits and income tax (including the two kinds of charges) they delivered to the state increased by 15.8 percent, the amount of duty on the sales of their products increased by 17.4 percent, the turnover period of their circulating funds shortened by 4.7 percent, and their per capita labor productivity grew by 8.9 percent. The consumption of energy resources by all industrial enterprises for the production of each 10,000 yuan of output value decreased by 5.7 percent, 79.7 percent of the quality indices for the major industrial products steadily rose, and 76.0 percent of the indices for unit consumption of raw and processed materials steadily fell. However, in 1983, the output of

primary energy resources (in terms of standard coal) grew by only 4.0 percent compared with that in the previous years. This failed to keep pace with the growth rate of the output value of social production. In heavy industry, the growth rates of the excavating industry and raw materials industry were lower than that of manufacturing industry. Some indices for economic results were still below the average national level.

III. Investment in Fixed Assets

In 1983, the units owned by the whole people in the province invested 2.023 billion yuan in fixed assets and the urban and rural collectively-owned units invested 111 million yuan in fixed assets. The investment in building houses for peasants and city and town dwellers was 315 million yuan.

As a result of the stricter control over the scope of capital construction, in 1983, investment in capital construction by the units owned by the whole people, which was 1.201 billion yuan, decreased by 7.4 percent compared with that in the previous year. Of this, investment covered by the state budget was 459 million yuan, an increase of 33 percent over the previous year; investment from funds raised by the localities and other sources was 541 million yuan, a decrease of 5.7 percent over the previous year; and that from domestic loans was 195 million yuan, a decrease of 13.2 percent over the previous year. The scope of capital construction in our province was controlled so that it did not exceed the planned quotas assigned by the state. In 1983, the investment in capital construction by the 8 nationality autonomous prefectures and the 14 nationality autonomous counties decreased by 1.8 percent compared with that in the previous year.

In spite of the reduction in the investment in capital construction, we stepped up the construction of the key construction projects. Investment in agriculture was 113 million yuan, which accounted for 9.4 percent of the total investment in the key construction projects. In the year before, it accounted for only 8 percent. Investment in the energy industry was 241 million yuan, 93 million yuan more than in the previous year, and the proportion of such investment in the total investment in the key construction projects rose from 11.4 percent to 17.1 percent. Investment in education and scientific research was 112 million yuan, 17 million yuan more than in the previous year, and the proportion of such investment in the total investment in the key construction projects rose from 7.3 percent to 9.3 percent. Of the total investment in the key construction projects, 637 million yuan was for productive projects. Its proportion in the total investment in the key construction projects dropped from 55.2 percent in the year before to 53.1 percent. Investment in nonproductive projects was 564 million yuan. Its proportion in the total investment in the key construction projects rose from 44.8 percent to 46.9 percent. Of this, investment in building houses was 302 million yuan and its proportion dropped from 25.9 percent to 25.1 percent.

The number of projects completed in 1983 was 2,270, including the large and medium-size projects such as the No 1 power plant in Xiaolongtan, the Hehua sugar refinery, and the Yuanmou sugar refinery. In addition, four large or medium-size single items, including the yellow phosphorous plant of the

Kunming sodium tripolyphosphate plant and Phase 1 of the construction of the wu na [0063 6871--penta-sodium] plant, were completed and put into operation.

The capital construction investment helped add the following major production capacities and results: a blooming capacity of 130,000 tons, power generating units with a total capacity of 55,000 kilowatts, 30,000 tons of yellow phosphorus, 70,000 tons of wu na, 10,000 cubic meters of timber, 1,000 cubic meters of shaving board, 500,000 meters of printed or dyed cloth, 12,000 tons of machine-processed sugar, 20,000 hides, a cold storage with capacity of 7,600 tons, and 93,000 places in the schools.

The technical transformation of the existing enterprises was further stepped up. In 1983, a total of 822 million yuan was invested for renewal of equipment, technical transformation, and other measures in the units owned by the whole people, an increase of 13.0 percent over the previous year. Of this, renewal of equipment and technical transformation accounted for 580 million yuan and other measures accounted for 242 million yuan. The proportion of investment in productive construction projects in the total investment in renewal of equipment, technical transformation, and other measures rose from 71.9 percent in the year before to 79.9 percent, the proportion of the investment for stepping up production and the conservation of energy rose from 6.3 percent in the year before to 8.7 percent, and the investment for adding to the varieties of products and improving their quality rose from 10 percent to 10.3 percent. It can be seen from the productive character of the investment in the other measures that the proportion of the investment in building and extending the facilities dropped from 44.1 percent in the year before to 34.3 percent.

Results of the investment in fixed assets improved somewhat, although not in a very notable way. Of the 20 key and capital construction projects and facilities which the province planned to complete and put into operation in 1983, 8 were not completed on schedule and the costs of building them were higher than those in the previous year.

Satisfactory results were achieved in geological work. In 1983, 32 new mineral bearing areas were discovered in our province. Newly verified reserves of 10 minerals including iron, lead, zinc, tungsten, tin, coal, phosphorus, and blue asbestos outstripped the planned figures. The total drilling footage in 1983 was 244,500 meters.

IV. Transportation, Posts and Telecommunications

In 1983, the total volume of goods transported by all means of transportation was 7.394 billion ton-kilometers, up 7.8 percent from the previous year. Of this, the volume of railway freight was 5.317 billion ton-kilometers, an increase of 6.4 percent; that of road goods was 2.018 billion ton-kilometers, up 10.7 percent; that of waterway cargo was 59 million ton-kilometers, up 50.7 percent; and that of air freight was 410,000 ton-kilometers, down 10.9 percent.

In 1983, the volume of passenger travel handled by all means of transportation available in our province was 4.772 billion person-kilometers, up 13.8

percent from the previous year. Of this, the volume of railway carriage was 1.492 billion person-kilometers, up 7.8 percent; the volume of road passengers was 3.253 billion person-kilometers, up 16.8 percent; the volume of waterway passengers was 25 million person-kilometers, up 2.2 percent; and the volume of passengers by air was 2.21 million person-kilometers, down 14.3 percent.

In 1983, the posts and telecommunications transactions amounted to 52.09 million yuan, 7.8 percent up from the previous year. Of this, the number of letters increased by 3.6 percent, the combined circulation of newspapers and magazines grew by 11.6 percent, the number of telegrams increased by 9.1 percent, and the number of long-distance calls increased by 5.6 percent. The number of telephones in urban use increased by 10.1 percent over that at the end of the previous year.

In 1983, the economic results of the province's departments of transportation, posts, and telecommunications improved. Per capita labor productivity for railway transport enterprises registered a 5.4 percent increase over the previous year. Oil consumption by diesel locomotives per 10,000 ton-kilometer of freight volume dropped by 1.2 percent and the consumption of coal by steam locomotives per 10,000 ton-kilometers decreased by 7.0 percent. A 10 percent increase was achieved in the annual profit made. Per capita labor productivity of enterprises directly under the department of communications increased by 8.3 percent compared with that in the previous year. Oil consumption by petrol engine vehicles per 100 ton-kilometers dropped by 3.4 percent and oil consumption by diesel engine vehicles per 100 ton-kilometers decreased by 1.6 percent. A 34.4 percent increase was achieved in the profit made.

V. Domestic Trade

More commodities were purchased. In 1983, the total value of commodities purchased by the province's state-owned commercial departments and supply and marketing cooperatives reached 5.426 billion yuan, topping that in the previous year by 10.8 percent. Purchases of the major commodities surpassed the previous year. Purchases of some daily necessities and durable goods grew in a particularly noticeable manner. Among them, the purchases of grain (commodity grain) reached 3.943 billion jin, a 22.1 percent increase; hogs, 3.4194 million, up 27.4 percent; sugar, up 16.9 percent; cigarettes, up 24.3 percent; radio sets, up 56.3 percent; watches, up 91.60 percent; bicycles, up 130 percent; and television sets, up 200 percent. Commodities in stock at the end of the year grew by 2.8 percent compared with those in the previous year.

The supply of commodities in the markets became more and more plentiful. In 1983, the total value of retail sales of social commodities in our province was 6.210 billion yuan, an increase of 16.5 percent over the previous year, or an actual increase of 15.3 percent if the rise in prices is excluded. Total value of retail sales by collectively owned commercial units was 613 million yuan, an increase of 16.7 percent over the previous year; and the total value of retail sales by individual commercial units was 331 million yuan, an increase of 28.7 percent over the previous year. The total value of retail sales by peasants to the non-agricultural population was 357 million yuan, an increase of 19.2 percent over the previous year. The proportion of the total value of

retail sales by collectively owned commercial units in the total value of the retail sales of social commodities was basically the same as that in the previous year, while the proportion of the total value of the retail sales by individual commercial units rose from 1.6 percent to 5.3 percent. The proportion of the retail sales by the peasants to the non-agricultural population rose from 5.6 percent in the previous year to 5.8 percent. In 1983, the total value of the retail sales of social commodities by the 8 nationality autonomous prefectures and the 14 nationality autonomous counties increased by 15.7 percent compared with that in the previous year.

The volume of retail sales for the majority of the major consumer goods went up. The increase over the previous year for grain was 8.5 percent; for edible vegetable oil, 7.8 percent; for port, 20.7 percent; for eggs, 25.4 percent; for sugar, 11.0 percent; for cigarettes, 21.6 percent; for knitted underwear, 9.7 percent; for rubber shoes, 15.4 percent; for soap, 12.5 percent; for washing powder, 17.3 percent; for watches, 15.4 percent; for bicycles, 41.9 percent; and for television sets, 28.1 percent.

Rural and urban fair trade flourished. The total volume of business throughout the year was 1.355 billion yuan, an increase of 21.9 percent over the previous year.

Market prices remained basically stable. In 1983, retail prices rose 1 percent over the previous year. The index for the cost of living of the workers rose 0.6 percent over the previous year. Retail prices of daily consumer goods in the cities rose by 0.5 percent and the charges for various services rose by 0.6 percent. As more commodities were purchased at negotiated prices or at higher-than-normal prices for produce purchased beyond state quotas, the total purchasing price index for agricultural and sideline products went up 4.6 percent over the previous year.

The economic results of the commercial units: In 1983, the turnover period for the circulating funds of the commercial units in our province was 6 days shorter than in the previous year and profit increased by 13.9 percent. The expenses involved in commodity circulation rose from 9.90 percent in the previous year to 10.07 percent. The profits of the cooperatives increased by 13.6 percent. However, the expenses involved in commodity circulation in the cooperatives rose from 9.87 percent in the previous year to 11.97 percent.

VI. Foreign Trade, Tourism

Export and import trade comprehensively grew. According to the statistics compiled by the foreign trade departments, in 1983, the total value of the province's imports and exports came to \$147 million, an increase of 10.6 percent over the previous year. Total value of the province's exports in 1983 was \$119 million, an increase of 12.6 percent over the previous year, and the total value of imports \$29 million, an increase of 6.9 percent over the previous year. The value of exports was \$90 million more than imports.

The proportion of mechanical equipment exported dropped from 3.8 percent in the previous year to 3.2 percent; that of light industrial products, textile

goods, and handicrafts dropped from 8.6 percent in the previous year to 6.2 percent; that of industrial chemicals and minerals rose from 32.9 percent in the previous year to 34.7 percent; and that of grain, oil, tea, animal by-products, and native products rose from 54.7 percent in the previous year to 55.1 percent.

The proportion of light industrial products and textile goods in all the goods imported dropped from 52.0 percent in the previous year to 26.3 percent; that of hardware and chemical products rose from 28.6 percent in the previous year to 31.6 percent; and that of mechanical and other equipment rose from 19.4 percent in the previous year to 42.1 percent.

Tourism developed. In 1983, a total of 39,300 people from 50 countries and regions came to the province on tours and visits and for trade, sports, and scientific and cultural exchanges, an increase of 10.9 percent over the previous year. Among them, 22,600, or 57.4 percent, were foreigners; 3,400, or 8.7 percent were Overseas Chinese; and 13,300, or 33.9 percent, were compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao. The foreign exchange income from these sources was valued at \$7.39 million. Of this: \$1.22 million, or 16 percent, was from the sales of commodities to them; \$1.66 million, or 22.4 percent, was charges for board and lodging; and \$4.51 million, or 61.0 percent, was charges for transportation, telecommunications, posts, and other services.

VII. Science, Technology, Education, and Culture

The contingents of scientists and technologists continued to expand. According to the statistics compiled by the labor personnel departments, in 1983, the local units owned by the whole people had a total of 145,100 scientists and technologists, 7,655 more than in the previous year. Among them, 20,600 are of minority nationalities, 1,733 more than in the previous year. There were 16,800 assistant research fellows, engineers, agrotechnicians, physicians-in-charge, and lecturers or holders of more senior posts, 1,979 more than in the previous year. Among them, 967 were of minority nationalities, 145 more than in the previous year.

In scientific research, the principle of serving economic construction was enthusiastically implemented and the popularization of scientific achievements was stepped up. According to incomplete statistics, 83 projects were launched to research into grain crops and to popularize the research results and 9.2916 mu of land was devoted to the application of technical measures. Consequently, there was a net increase of 835 million jin in the output of grain. The results of the reform of the system of interplanting of crops on dry land, the application of fertilizer at intermediate depth, the demonstrations on the growing of Dianyu No 1-type rice, and the demonstrations of comprehensive agricultural experiments were quite outstanding. A total of 37 projects were launched to research into industrial problems and to popularize the research results. An economic result of 12.19 million yuan was achieved.

Education developed in the course of readjustment. In 1983, institutions of higher learning in our province enrolled 7,163 students, or 857 more than in the previous year. These institutions had a total enrollment of 20,900 students, 1,577 more than in the previous year. Among them, 3,235 were of the

minority nationalities, 642 more than in the previous year. In 1983, the secondary technical schools had a total of 37,300 students, 4,156 more than in the previous year. The ordinary secondary schools had a total of 859,000 students, 20,800 more than in the previous year. The agricultural and vocational secondary schools had a total of 16,700 students, 9,488 more than in the previous year. The apprentice schools had 8,091 students, 2,102 more than in the previous year. Readjustment and restructuring were continued in the secondary schools. The proportion of students given a technical or vocational education rose from 25.4 percent in the previous year to 28.9 percent. The primary schools had a total enrollment of 4.579 million pupils, 221,700 more than in the previous year. The number of children given an education in the kindergartens was 171,900, 11,600 more than in the previous year. The number of adults receiving higher education was 11,600, 3,105 more than in the previous year.

New achievements were made in the building of socialist spiritual civilization by cultural undertakings including literature, the arts, films, the press, radio, television, cultural relics, and publications. The whole province had 1,011 film projecting units, 3,674 film projecting teams, 157 performing arts troupes, 148 art centers, 1,025 cultural stations, 142 public libraries, and 5 museums. The nationality autonomous prefectures and counties had 202 cinemas, 2,242 film projecting teams, 86 performing arts troupes, 76 cultural centers, 586 cultural stations, and 77 libraries. Throughout the whole province, there were 5 radio stations, 32 transmitting and relay stations, 1 television center, and 8 television transmitting and relay stations each with a capacity above 1,000 watts. A total of 196.53 million copies of provincial, prefectural, and county newspapers, 11.16 million copies of magazines of all kinds, and 88.1 million copies of books were published.

VIII. Public Health and Sports

New progress was made in public health undertakings. At the end of the year, the total number of hospital beds for the province reached 63,900, an increase of 2.1 percent compared with the end of the previous year. The number of professional health workers totaled 82,200, a 3.3 percent increase compared with the end of the previous year. This included 38,300 doctors, an increase of 3.5 percent, and 16,400 senior nurses and nurses, an increase of 7.0 percent. The number of peasants cured rose by 2.6 percent and the incidence of acute infectious diseases dropped by 1.9 percent. Quality of the medical service gradually improved.

A rather rapid progress was made in physical culture. In 1983, a total of 872 sports meets at county level and above, in which 222,700 contestants participated, were held in the province. In 1983, as many as 266,000 people reached the "state standards for physical training." The province had a total of 336 top-notch sportsmen (106 were female and 66 were of the minority nationalities) who were members of various sports teams. Of them, 92 reached the standards of first-class, second-class, and third-class sportsmen. In 1983, sportsmen from the province broke 4 national records and won 2 Asian championships, 12 national championships, and 2 world championships.

IX. People's Livelihood

The year 1983 saw a continued improvement in the people's living standards in both cities and countryside. A sample survey of 160 peasants under 61 production brigades in 28 counties showed an average annual net income per capita of 274.4 yuan, an increase of 18.4 percent over the previous year. Of those surveyed, the percentage of households with an average 300 yuan of net income per capita rose from 18.7 percent in the previous year to 31.5 percent and the percentage of households with an average of less than 100 yuan of net income per capita dropped from 3.4 percent in the previous year to 1.1 percent.

In 1983, in our province, a total of 76,900 people were given jobs, including young people waiting for jobs in cities and towns and other categories of people (but excluding those covered by the state job assignment programme). By the end of the year, the number of workers and staff members in units owned by the whole people and the collectively-owned city and town units came to 2.4705 million, this being 49,300 more than at the end of the previous year. Of these, 2.1548 million were in units owned by the whole people, 38,300 more than at the end of the previous year, and 315,700 were in collectively-owned city and town units, 11,000 more than at the end of the previous year. At the end of 1983, there were 44,900 licensed individual laborers in cities and towns, 19,800 more than at the end of the previous year.

In 1983, the annual wages of workers and staff members in the province totaled 2.028 billion yuan, an increase of 6.4 percent over the previous year. The total for workers in units owned by the whole people was 1.811 billion yuan, an increase of 6.2 percent over the previous year, and the total for workers in the collectively-owned units in the cities and towns of the province was 217 million yuan, an increase of 7.9 percent over the previous year. Of the total annual wages of workers and staff members in units owned by the whole people, bonuses and payments for above-quota work totaled 217 million yuan, an increase of 10.5 percent over the previous year.

The average annual monetary wage for workers and staff members in the province was 840 yuan, an increase of 4.2 percent over the previous year. Of this, the average annual monetary wage for workers and staff members in units owned by the whole people was 857 yuan, an increase of 3.9 percent over [the previous?] year; and that for workers and staff members in the collectively owned units in cities and towns was 719 yuan, an increase of 6.4 percent over the previous year. A sample survey of the income and expenses of 330 households of workers and staff members in Kunming, Gejiu, and Xiaguan showed an average annual income per capita of 494.54 yuan which could be used for living expenses an increase of 4.3 percent over the previous year, when it was 473.94 yuan. Deducting the 0.6 percent rise in the cost of living index, the actual per capita income rose by 3.7 percent. Of those surveyed, the percentage of households of workers and staff members with an average income per capita of 600 yuan which could be used for living expenses rose from 19.1 percent in the previous year to 23.6 percent and the percentage of households of workers and staff members with an average income per capita of less than 300 yuan

which could be used for living expenses dropped from 6.7 percent in the previous year to 4.5 percent.

Labor safety work was strengthened. The number of deaths of workers and staff members on duty decreased by 2.25 percent compared with that in the previous year and the number of seriously injured workers and staff members decreased by 9.3 percent.

The total amount of savings deposits by the people in the province was 1.617 billion yuan, 381 million yuan more than in the previous year. The amount of savings deposits by the people in the towns and cities was 291 million yuan more than in the previous year. The amount of savings deposits by rural commune members was 90 million yuan more than in the previous year. The total amount of savings deposits by the people in the rural and urban areas of the nationality autonomous prefectures and counties was 200 million yuan more than at the end of the previous year. Of this, 131 million yuan was the increase in the amount of savings deposits by the people in the towns and cities of the nationality autonomous prefectures and counties and the other 69 million yuan was the increase in the amount of savings deposits by the commune members.

In 1983, the units in our province owned by the whole people built 2.828 million square meters of living quarters for workers and staff members with part of the investment for capital construction and the renewal of facilities. Housing built by the collectively-owned units in the rural and urban areas amounted to 298,000 square meters. The people in the cities and towns built 85,000 square meters of housing and the rural commune members built 13.45 million square meters of housing.

Work was strengthened to support those who need help. In 1983, the number of orphans, aged people, disabled people, and widows supported by the rural collective economy was 66,800. A total of 71 homes for the aged were built in the rural areas, an increase of 260 percent over the previous year. They had a total of 86 inmates, an increase of 370 percent over the previous year. There were 33 public welfare institutions and orphanages with a total of 1,334 inmates.

X. Population

Population in the province by the end of 1983 was 33,191,000, which was 360,000 more than the previous year's figure of 32,831,000. The population of the minority nationalities was 10,461,000, which was 139,000 more than at the end of the previous year.

According to a sample survey of 102,444 people drawn at random from 26 counties (districts), the birth rate in 1983 was 23.57 per thousand, the morality rate was 9.19 per thousand, and the natural growth rate was 14.38 per thousand.

CSO: 4006/604

AGGREGATE ECONOMIC DATA

MAY FIGURES FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, TRANSPORT

HK020931 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 84 p 2

[Report: "Main Figures for Industrial Production and Transport in May, Prepared by the State Statistical Bureau"]

[Text]

	January to May 1984	May 1984	Unit	January To May 1984 as Per- centage of January to May 1983
Industrial gross output value	270,690,000,000	58,890,000,000	yuan	111.7
That of light in- dustry	134,040,000,000	28,560,000,000	yuan	111.6
That of heavy in- dustry	136,650,000,000	30,330,000,000	yuan	111.8
Bicycles	11,448,800	2,322,000		106.2
Sewing machines	3,971,200	808,400		85.8
Watches	14,303,000	2,934,000		98.6
TV sets	3,489,900	774,000		141.2
Radios	10,938,200	2,070,900		157.5
Recorders	2,188,400	498,400		127.7
Family washing machines	1,920,600	465,700		138.9
Cameras	446,500	98,200		127.6

Electric fans	6,181,400	1,722,400		158.6
Family refrigerators	133,356	33,235		220.4
Synthetic Fibers	280,600	60,700	metric tons	138.2
Cotton yarn	1,316,100	282,300	metric tons	96.3
Cloth	5,650,000,000	1,209,000,000	meters	91.6
Among which				
Synthetic cloth	2,351,000,000	509,000,000	meters	129.5
Silk fabrics	439,000,000	99,000,000	meters	114.9
Woolen fabrics	65,110,000	14,600,000	meters	126.3
Knitting wool	44,000	9,200	metric tons	114.5
Sugar	2,522,200	50,600	metric tons	91.2
Salt	6,420,000	3,562,000	metric tons	152.6
Cigarettes	7,841,000	1,501,000	cartons	103.0
Beer	717,000	229,500	metric tons	136.2
Machine-made paper and paper board	2,780,600	620,700	metric tons	111.2
Electric bulbs	559,000,000	116,000,000		112.8
Coal	304,069,000	66,092,000	metric tons	110.3
Petroleum	46,101,000	9,599,000	metric tons	106.1
Natural gas	4,998,000,000	987,000,000	cubic meters	98.1
Electricity	151,430,000,000	31,930,000,000	kilowatt-hours	107.5
Among which:				
Hydroelectricity	31,360,000,000	8,440,000,000	kilowatt-hours	101.6
Pig iron	16,421,000	3,442,000	metric tons	108.2
Steel	17,941,000	3,735,000	metric tons	108.6
Rolled steel	13,835,300	2,893,700	metric tons	109.1

Coke (machine made)	14,846,100	3,083,900	metric tons	105.6
Sulfuric acid	3,661,800	767,200	metric tons	100.4
Soda ash	787,500	164,400	metric tons	104.0
Caustic soda	911,900	192,800	metric tons	103.1
Fertilizers	6,204,100	1,330,000	metric tons	106.4
Pharmaceutical products	23,600	5,100	metric tons	116.1
Chemical pesticides	151,500	36,100	metric tons	89.2
Cement	46,321,000	10,708,000	metric tons	112.4
Plate glass	18,195,800	3,429,200	standard packs	109.3
Power generation equipment	1,079,600	360,000	kilowatts	221.3
Metal-cutting machine tools	50,600	11,100		108.4
Automobiles	114,800	25,500		120.5
Walking tractors	258,500	57,500		133.6
Locomotives	272	56		109.2
Volume of railway freight	499,000,000	104,000,000	metric tons	104.8
Volume of freight of the ships directly under the Ministry of Communications	67,000,000	15,000,000	metric tons	107.6

CSO: 4006/604

AGGREGATE ECONOMIC DATA

BRIEFS

JILIN COUNTY-CITY PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS--A number of cities and counties in Jilin Province became advanced in grain and industrial production in 1983. Changling County and Yanji City doubled their 1982 total agricultural and industrial output values. Changling, Dongliao, Qianan, Lishu, Huaide, and Shuangliao counties surpassed their 1982 total agricultural output value by more than 100 percent. Huaide, Lishu, Shuangyang, Changling, and Yitong counties as well as Siping City scored their per peasant income of more than 500 yuan. The per peasant income of Huaide County reached 610 yuan. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 May 84 SK]

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ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

SHANXI: PROVINCE SIGNS ECONOMIC COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

SK150553 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 84 p 1

[Text] Comrades who have just returned from the Northeast Regional Economic and Technological Cooperative Meeting told reporters that by 11 May, Shanxi Province had signed 158 technological cooperative agreements with more than 10 provinces and cities, including Jiangsu and Zhenjiang Provinces and Shanghai Municipality. The contents of these agreements were more substantial, advanced, and advantageous to enlivening the province's economy and improving economic results.

In accordance with the unified state plan, our province will allocate about 10 million tons of coal annually to other provinces and cities through economic cooperation. In the past few years, the main contents of cooperation were limited to exchanging coal for materials, including industrial production raw materials in short supply and high-grade manufactured goods for daily use. Since last year, we have changed the emphasis of the province's industrial production from setting up new establishments in an effort to expand production into tapping internal potential, and have focused enterprise reform on technological progress. Therefore, our province's economic cooperation with other provinces and cities will be gradually focused on importing advanced technology, techniques, equipment and management experience. Last year, our province signed 73 technological cooperation agreements with Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces and Shanghai Municipality, and about 80 percent of them were fulfilled and yielded results within the year. According to incomplete statistics, these projects added 100 million yuan of output value and 36.8 million yuan of taxes and profits in the year.

Another change in our province's cooperation with the coastal provinces and cities is that we have trained personnel of the same trades and helped them in a planned manner instead of just sending out personnel on visits and study. The minor chemical fertilizer enterprises scored fairly good achievements in this regard. Some 26 plants established cooperative relations on helping and learning from each other with advanced enterprises of the related trades in the coastal regions. Thus, they succeeded in ending deficits and increasing profits. According to statistics, since last year, some 20 plants in our province have established such ties with the coastal provinces and cities. They have employed more than 800 personnel from the coastal provinces and cities to help in their work and to transfer technology to them. At the same

time, our province has also dispatched some 700 personnel to help train workers of the counterpart plants in other provinces. It has also asked institutions of higher learning to help train specialized personnel that are needed in the province.

The third change is that we have absorbed funds through compensation trades instead of simple material exchanges. Last year, our province signed 13 contracts with Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Wuhan to collect 300 million yuan. Our province used such fund, for carrying out energy and communications projects and for technological reform in outdated enterprises. Our province will repay such funds with coal within a certain period of time.

The fourth change is that we have developed economic integrations which closely combine responsibilities, rights, and profits together instead of just helping counterparts. The nonferrous metal general research institute of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry established a cooperative integration with Xinzhou Prefectural Tungsten Plant to engage in research and production. They specifically cooperated in 14 projects and succeeded in doubling the economic results. Their products found good markets in all localities.

CSO: 4006/604

ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

HUNAN REPORT ON REFORMING PLANNING MANAGEMENT

HK250347 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Excerpt] In his 20 Jun report to the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, Provincial Planning Committee Chairman (Ge Hua) proposed: We must further reform the planning management setup, persistently take planned economy as the main factor and regulation by market mechanism as supplementary, do well in controlling and managing the main things, and ensure relaxation and enlivenment in minor aspects.

(Ge Hua) said: Although some initial reforms have been carried out in the planning setup in recent years, there are still excessive and rigid controls. Departments, prefectures, and cities, and especially the enterprises, lack decisionmaking powers. We must resolutely carry out reforms.

On initial ideas for reforming the planned setup, he said: In production planning, guidance planning should be introduced in agricultural production. Mandatory targets should be issued for the procurement and shipments of major agricultural and sideline products related to the national economy and the people's livelihood, those that are major raw materials for the light and textile industries, and those for foreign trade and export. Output excessive to these targets, and other agricultural and sideline products, can be produced and sold by the peasants themselves or used for market regulation.

In industrial production plans, the control scope should be narrowed and the categories of products managed by the provincial authorities should be reduced. The Provincial Planning Committee is preparing to relax controls on 128 products, which will then come under arrangement by the prefectures, cities, departments, and bureaus. Under the premise of ensuring the fulfillment of the mandatory state plans, the enterprises can organize excessive production or arrange the production of other products. They can sell all products themselves with the exception of those on which the state has special regulations forbidding this practice. The prices can float in the range set down by the state.

In capital construction planning, we should simplify the examination and approval procedures and hand down jurisdiction in this matter to other levels. We should reduce the number of links and improve economic results.

CSO: 4006/604

ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

SHIJIE JINGJI DAORAO INTERVIEWS SHANGHAI MAYOR

HK250543 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAORAO in Chinese 4 Jun 84 p 2

[Report: "Wang Daohan on How Shanghai Will Make Further Progress"]

[Text] Mayor Wang Daohan answered questions raised by reporters from this newspaper.

Question: Mayor Wang, when the NPC was in session, people's deputies from various parts of the country showed their concern for the economic construction of Shanghai and sincerely hoped that Shanghai would make further progress. You have just returned from Beijing. Could you speak about the way to further promote the economic construction of Shanghai based on the new starting point?

Answer: You have asked a very good question. Shanghai is a city that belongs to the whole country. Shanghai's important position has determined that it should shoulder a glorious and strenuous task for the people of the whole country. For a long time in the past we failed to make an in-depth study of the new situation and new problems occurring on the road of advance, and to keep abreast with the development of the situation. This was mainly because we had not fully and boldly emancipated our minds to advance with big strides. Therefore, with regard to the implementation of the policy of opening up to foreign countries and vitalizing the domestic economy, our work is still far from meeting the demand of the four modernizations of the state. Shanghai is facing a favorable situation, but the situation is also spurring us on. I believe that pressure can be turned into a motivational force, and this force can be turned into actual strength. In other words, Shanghai can catch up and make further progress.

Question: What are your tentative, new ideas on the economic development of Shanghai?

Answer: Proceeding from the actual conditions and position of Shanghai and the role it should play, Shanghai should have a foothold in the city itself, rely on the whole country, have the Pacific in mind, and advance toward the international market. Having a foothold in the city itself means that Shanghai should follow the path of "squeezing out, establishing internal links, promoting reforms, and carrying out exploitation," and give full play to its role as a coastal industrial base and port city.

Relying on the whole country means that the economic development of Shanghai is indispensable from the support of the whole country. In the meantime, Shanghai should also support economic construction in various localities with its industrial products, technical force, scientific and technical achievements, and management experience, in order to accumulate construction funds for the state. Having the Pacific in mind means that since Shanghai is located on the west coast of the Pacific, it should use this to promote friendly cooperation with countries in the region to boldly import foreign capital and advanced technology and speed up the four modernizations. Advancing toward the international market means that Shanghai was formerly an international city, and this status should be further maintained. Through the Pacific we should further establish ties with Europe, the Middle East, the Near East, and the Third World Countries. Under the leadership of the central authorities and the State Council, we should further develop our friendly relations with various countries in the world so that we can develop our economy and enhance our competitive capability on the international market.

Question: What plans has Shanghai formulated for reform?

Answer: Without reforming certain unreasonable economic and management systems, it is impossible to build a Chinese-type socialism. Reform is a key link in the present economic work of Shanghai. We should emancipate our minds, boldly carry out reforms, and speed up our progress.

Since reform is an extensive and profound revolution, it is bound to encounter various kinds of obstacles. We should further mobilize the broad masses of cadres, workers, and staff members to unify their thinking and actions, surmount all obstacles, give up the egalitarianism of "eating out of the same big pot," remove barriers and blockades between departments and regions, and smash various kinds of fetters that shackle the vitality of enterprises, try their best to stand in the forefront of reforms, and become reform promoters.

The reform of economic and management systems is a systematic project that should be carried out step by step under leadership. The plans concerned should be based on the situation as a whole and aimed at solving specific problems arising in reforms in a down-to-earth manner in order to speed up reforms in Shanghai. At present we are working out plans for the reform of the economic system. Various departments of the municipal government are formulating specific plans, which include the seven items such as streamlining administration, transferring power to lower levels, enlivening enterprises, and others. Once conditions are ripe, the reforms will be carried out one after another. Some reforms should first be carried out on a trial basis, and can only be popularized after gaining experience. To strengthen the leadership over the reforms of the economic system of Shanghai, the municipal people's government has decided to establish an office in charge of the reform of the economic system, in order to unify the plans, coordinate the reform work of the whole city, and promote the progress of reform step by step in a guided way.

Question: Could we ask you to speak more about how Shanghai will further implement its open-door policy?

Answer: Shanghai is an economic, cultural, scientific, and technical center, and an important coastal industrial base, as well as a port city in China. Shanghai has established economic and trade ties with more than 140 cities and regions in the world, and has become a friendly city with 11 foreign cities. It has imported advanced technology and facilities from foreign countries to reform a number of medium and small enterprises, and signed contracts on a number of projects for Sino-foreign joint ventures. All these have created conditions and accumulated experience for further implementation of the open-door policy.

After the announcement of the news that the 14 coastal cities will be further opened up to foreign countries, foreign businessmen have come to Shanghai one after another to discuss investment and the possibility of cooperation. At present, while working out and studying policies and determining investment times, we take active measures to hold talks with foreign businessmen. In accordance with the conditions for further opening up to foreign countries, we will implement certain policies for the special zones and make use of various forms and means such as Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign cooperation, business based on sole foreign capital, and so forth to speed up the progress of making use of foreign capital and introducing technology. Through extensive economic and technical cooperation and exchanges, various economic departments have further established relations with the international market to absorb the advanced technology and management experience of various foreign countries. We should regard our efforts to make use of foreign capital, introduce technology and strengthen international cooperation as a strategic guiding principle and long-term policy for the economic and social development of Shanghai. We are planning to adopt the following specific measures:

1. We will make use of foreign capital to speed up technical reforms in the old enterprises. To attain the strategic objective of "quadrupling the gross annual output value of industrial and agricultural production," Shanghai should mainly rely on the existing enterprises. Therefore, to make use of foreign capital, we should first grasp the technical reforms of the old enterprises. The present technical reforms based on single project should be developed into systematic technical reforms, so that all trades and services will equip themselves with new technology and change the present situation of backward technology.
2. We will make use of foreign capital to develop new technology. We have been considering regarding the microelectronic industry as a breakthrough point for actively developing new technology in the fields of new materials, optical fiber communication, lasers, biological projects, robots, marine projects, and so forth. We should use the new technology to reform traditional technology, and gradually establish the new industries to greet the new technical revolution of the world.
3. We will make use of foreign capital to construct new areas. Recently we have been planning to speed up the construction in the new areas of Minxing and Hongqiao, so that they will become the main [words indistinct] of foreign investment in Shanghai. We have been making preparations to develop the

microelectronic industrial area of Caohejing. At the next stage, we will devote our main efforts to developing the area of Jinshanwei.

4. We will make use of foreign capital to develop tourism and establish a trade center. We have been planning to build two or three multi-story hotels and office buildings next year. During the period of the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" we will make use of foreign capital to build a new group of hotels and office buildings. To meet the demand of internal and external economic exchanges we have been planning to build several trade centers and cultural places so that businessmen at home and from abroad will be happy to come to Shanghai.

5. We will make use of foreign capital to speed up urban construction. While doing our utmost to build more dwellings for residents, we will reconstruct and build new ports, railway stations, airport, tunnels, elevated highways, and other basic facilities such as underground railways, highways, postal and telecommunications services, and so forth.

At the same time, we are also studying policies concerned with attracting foreign capital, which mainly include the following: 1) With regard to tax revenue, we have been preparing to follow the methods of Shenzhen to give preferential treatment to foreign businessmen in terms of profit tax; 2) under normal conditions, business profits should be higher than bank interest rates; 3) with regard to the rent on construction sites paid by foreign investors, it can be turned into investment or shared by departments concerned in accordance with the relevant stipulations of the state, and the methods of Guangdong and Beijing can be used as a guideline; 4) with regard to a balance of foreign exchange, foreign businessmen should be allowed to remit in foreign exchange their due amount of profit to foreign countries; 5) with regard to hiring and firing workers, Sino-foreign ventures and enterprises run by foreign capital have their own decisionmaking power; 6) with regard to remuneration of workers and staff members working in Sino-foreign ventures and enterprises run by foreign capitalists actual wages of workers and staff members should be separated from their fringe benefits and the allowances provided by the state. Wages should be given to workers and staff members themselves; 7) banks should assist and offer conveniences to Sino-foreign ventures and enterprises run by foreign capital in respect to credit; 8) Sino-foreign ventures and enterprises run by foreign capital have their own power over business. They are independent business units.

Question: While further implementing the open-door policy, is there any new task for Shanghai with regard to the work of "establishing internal links?"

Answer: Under the new situation of reforms and the implementation of the open-door policy, Shanghai should make a bigger step to do the work of "establishing internal links," follow a new path, and lay a better role as a key city. Shanghai and other fraternal areas may cooperate to make use of foreign capital and introduce technology. In particular, in the economic zone of the Chang Jiang Delta, under unified planning, departments concerned may make use of their own favorable conditions, learn from others' strong points to offset their own weaknesses, cooperate to run Sino-foreign ventures, or cooperate to

raise funds both at home and abroad. Joint production of some products, name-brand products in particular, should be promoted in order to expand their exports. Shanghai should fully make use of its port conditions to serve fraternal areas in order to develop their economic relations and trade with foreign countries with regard to information and consultation services, establishment of various agencies, and so forth.

Shanghai should be opened not only to foreign countries, but also to the hinterland. We welcome fraternal areas to open shops and run factories in Shanghai. We also welcome design and construction units from fraternal areas to submit bids and undertake construction projects based on contracts. Shanghai is preparing to open shops and run factories in fraternal areas. It is also planning to cooperate with fraternal areas to establish trans-regional and transdepartmental economic integrated bodies in the fields of production and circulation in order to help advance each other and help supply each other's needs.

Question: Finally, we would like you to speak about the issue of talented personnel.

Answer: This is a very important issue. All work should be carried out by people. At present we are lacking various kinds of talented personnel. Indeed, it is a top priority task to give full play to the role of intellectuals, rationally make use of the existing talented personnel, and speed up the training of talented personnel.

In recent years we have done a lot to implement the policy toward intellectuals and give play to the role of scientific and technical personnel. Leaders at various levels are attaching more and more importance to the role of intellectuals in the four modernizations. However, the phenomenon that intellectuals and their work are not respected has still existed. Therefore, we should further implement the policy toward intellectuals and firmly establish the idea that intellectuals are a component part of the working class. The common practice of truly respecting intellectuals should be established in the whole society in order to give play to the wisdom and talent of the intellectuals. In Shanghai, some existing talented personnel have not yet been rationally used. There are some obstructions to the rational flow of talented personnel. Therefore, we have devised methods to encourage talented personnel in the enterprises under ownership by the whole people to flow to the enterprises under collective ownership. We also encourage talented personnel in the urban districts to flow to the suburbs, and those in the big factories to flow to the smaller ones. We can follow the methods of loan, assignment of concurrent jobs, or job transfer in light of different local conditions. In so doing we will be able to solve the problem of uneven development with regard to the use of talented personnel in different units so that various kinds of talented personnel will be fully utilized.

We should also give full play to the role of colleges and universities. Universities and colleges should share the work of training talented personnel and experts in information and consultative services by adopting the method of combining a short-term training course with a regular college course. By

making use of our relations with friendly cities in foreign countries, we may run training classes for personnel engaged in the work of economic relations with foreign countries and foreign affairs. In the meantime, we should constantly provide the existing specialized personnel of various kinds with new knowledge so that they will continuously enhance their level of vocational knowledge.

CSO: 4006/604

ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

CONGRESS DEPUTIES DISCUSS LIU ZHENG REPORT

HK23021/ Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Since yesterday the deputies attending the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress have been holding group discussions on Governor Liu Zheng's government work report. They are full of confidence for speeding up the pace of reform and vigorously developing Hunan's economy.

During their discussions, the members of the Lingling Prefecture delegation said: Governor Liu Zheng's report seeks truth from facts and is fair and reasonable. It acknowledges the province's economic backwardness and also analyses the reasons for it and proposed 10 reform measures. This is the starting point for vigorously developing Hunan's economy.

Compared with Guangdong Province, Lingling Prefecture is still very poor. In the past the upper-level leadership did not acknowledge that the province's economy was backward, while we were content with making some contributions and some progress, albeit small, each year. Now the backwardness is acknowledged, and measures for changing this situation have been proposed. We thus have great resolve to eliminate poverty.

During the discussions, the deputies all held: In order to speed up the pace of reform, it is essential to eliminate the pernicious influence of leftism. Deputies from Hengyang City said: Due to profound leftist influence, some people seek stability and are afraid of chaos and are content with being lazy. They are not enthusiastic over reforms. Some are afraid of making mistakes in carrying out reforms and losing their official posts. They are everywhere accustomed to having everyone eat out of one big pot, and are unable to break the iron ricebowl. In a word, we must continue to eliminate leftism to score further progress in reforms.

The deputies said: We must boldly carry out reforms and enliven the economy. We certainly cannot close the country to international intercourse. Deputies from the Xiangxi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture said: Xiangxi has scored bumper crops of tong oil in recent years. Output last year exceeded 120,000 dan. However, in recent years the higher authorities have forbidden tong oil to be shipped out and have insisted on state monopoly procurement. As a result there is a great stockpile, and the peasants' enthusiasm for production

suffers. How can we enliven the economy unless this practice of tying ourselves up and restricting our activities to a designated sphere is changed?

Deputies from Changsha City also cited instances of being haunted by the idea of closing the country to international intercourse, with the result that attempts to attract foreign investment have been abortive. Deputies (Qi Zhengying), (Zheng Ping), and others also set out constructive proposals regarding the question of opening up to the world. They also put forward candid criticisms and views.

CSO: 4006/604

ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

BRIEFS

HEFEI ECONOMIC, CULTURAL COMPANY--Hefei, 23 Jun (XINHUA)--An economic and cultural development company, set up by the Chinese University of Science and Technology in association with other institutions, has opened in Hefei, capital of Anhui Province. The Dongfang company will provide enterprises, specialized households and self-employed people in the province with information, advice and training in new methods as well as advanced technology and equipment for a variety of industries including microcomputers. The company has an information center, four branch offices and four service departments in enterprise up-grading, technology development, production management and scientific research. Local officials, specialists and professors are invited as advisors to the company which is served by some 10,000 teacher and student volunteers from various specialities in off hours or on holidays. Part of the income from the projects they work on will be used to pay for their services. [Text] [OW230810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0639 GMT 23 Jun 84]

CSO: 4020/146

INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

QUANGDONG MAY INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--Guangdong Province's gross industrial output value for May 1984 was 17.8 percent more than May of last year. Of the 63 main products, output of 50 products this May was more than last May. Output of refrigerators, television sets, cameras, beer, canned food, and chemical fibers in May increased by 100 percent. [Summary] [HK250721 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Jun 84]

GUIZHOU MAY INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--Zuizhou Province's gross industrial output value for May was 9.4 percent more than for April, and 22.8 percent more than last May. The amount of profit made by the industrial enterprises inside the budget in May reached some 24 million yuan, which was some 3 million yuan more than in April. The quotas for the production of some 400 kinds of main products, including cigarettes, maotai, radios, television sets, steel, pig iron, metal products, chemical fertilizers, caustic soda, mining equipment, and boilers used in industry, were better fulfilled. In the past, the province could not produce plate glass. Since the beginning of this year, output of plate glass has gradually increased month by month. Output of plate glass in May was 18,200 cases. [Summary] [HK250725 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Jun 84]

CSO: 4006/604

CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

YINGKOU HARBOR, LIAONING—Shenyang, 25 Jun (XINHUA)—The central government will invest 83 million yuan (about 37.73 million U.S. dollars) this year in the construction of the new harbor zone in Yingkou, Liaoning Province, as part of the nation's efforts to boost shipping service. The figure is treble the investment for 1983. The first phase of construction in the Fayuquan zone will include eight berths, six of which will be able to accommodate 10,000-ton ships, according to the provincial transport department. Two coal berths for 10,000-ton vessels are to go into operation in 1986 to handle five million tons a year. When completed by 1990, the berths will be able to handle 6.9 million tons of both import and export goods annually, mainly coal, non-metallic ore and sundry goods. Construction of the new zone, 70 kilometers from the old one, began in 1982. The old zone now has seven berths capable of handling 950,000 tons of cargo annually. China has made plans to build more than 160 deepwater berths of the 10,000-ton class in the 80's and 54 are scheduled for the Sixth 5-Year Plan period between 1981 and 1985. [Text] [OW250847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 25 Jun 84]

CSO: 4020/146

DOMESTIC TRADE

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS EXHIBITION--An exhibition of Guangzhou's industrial products opened ceremoniously at the Wuhan Exhibition Hall today. This is the first large-scale exhibition of industrial products by a fraternal city since Wuhan conducted its comprehensive reform of the economic system. Various trades and professions from Guangzhou, such as the first light industry system, the second light industry system, textiles, machinery, electrical appliances, chemical industry, medicines, and electronics, as well as combined enterprise integrating agriculture, industry, and commerce, are participating in the exhibition. There are more than 30 categories of products in the exhibition, covering more than 35,000 kinds of commodities in various designs, sizes, and colors. Of this, 576 products have won quality awards from the state, the relevant departments, and the provincial authorities. The exhibition reflects the new development attained by various trades and professions and the new level reached by various industrial products since the implementation of Guangzhou of special policies, flexible measures, and the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Leading comrades of Hubei Province, Wuhan City, and the Wuhan PLA units, including Wang Quanguo, Wang Qun, Tian Ying, and Li Guangjun, attended the opening ceremony of the exhibition today. The exhibition is scheduled to last 15 days. [Excerpts] [HK160340 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun 84]

CSO: 4006/604

FOREIGN TRADE AND INVESTMENT

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY EXHIBITION OPENS--Zhengzhou, 18 Jun (XINHUA)--An international machinery exhibition opened today in Zhengzhou, capital of Henan Province. On display are computers, equipment and machinery for a variety of industries including electronics, textiles, foodstuffs, leather, plastics, petrochemicals, light industry and coal mining. The 5-day exhibition drew over 60 business firms from 13 countries and regions, including Britain, France, Japan, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany as well as Hong Kong. Seminars have been arranged on subjects ranging from computerized information communications to jet looms. The exhibition is sponsored jointly by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and Hong Kong Commedia Associates Ltd. [Text] [OW181220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 18 Jun 84]

CSO: 4020/146

TRANSPORTATION

WORK TO BEGIN ON SECTION OF BEIJING-HANGZHOU CANAL

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Cai Mingde [5591 2494 1795]: "Extended Construction Work Will Soon Begin on the Xuzhou-Yangzhou Section of the Beijing-Hangzhou Canal"]

[Text] Extended construction work on the Xuzhou-Yangzhou section of the Beijing-Hangzhou Canal, officially listed as a key construction project for the development of energy and communication at the National Planning Conference held toward the end of last year, will soon begin. Upon the basic completion of this section, the canal will serve to increase considerably the flow of traffic and the supply of water and to promote the economic prosperity and cultural exchange in the regions north of the Huanghe and south of the Changjiang and the entire East China area.

The strategic decision to continue construction work on the Xuzhou-Yangzhou section of the Beijing-Hangzhou Canal was made to ensure the quadrupling of the total industrial and agricultural production value before the end of the century. Upon its basic completion, this section of the canal will be navigable for 1,000-ton barges all year round and will become a major artery for modernized communication and transportation. It will increase the annual amount of coal transported from north to south by 10 million tons, speed up the economic development of the province and even the entire East China area, increase the amount of water diverted to the north, add to the water resources in the region north of the Huaihe, facilitate the making of reliable plans for paddy rice planting in the region, promote the development of cities and towns along the banks of the rivers, increase opportunities for employment, add to the income of the people, strengthen the dykes along the river banks and facilitate the prevention of floods and the work of drainage. The overall benefits of the project are obvious.

The extended construction project of the Xuzhou-Yangzhou section of the canal extends 404 km. Designed according to Class 2 standards, this section of the canal, which is between 60 and 70 meters in width at the bottom and 4 meters in minimum depth, calls for 31 separate pieces of construction work. They include four channel construction projects involving the removal of medium-height embankments in the Huai'an-Jieshou section of the Youli Canal, the widening of the section between Gaoyou and Lincheng, the dredging of those sections of the canal that are considered hazardous, the extending and

dredging of the Sayang-Yangzhuang section of the canal and the extending and dredging of the section between Dawangmiao and Xutang, the nine lock structures at Zaohe, Suqian, Liulaojian, Sayang, Huaiyin, Huai'an, Shaobo and Shiqiao, three port construction projects involving the extension and reconstruction of Peixian Port, the extension and completion of Shuanglou Port, the extended construction of Wanzhai Port, the new construction of three highway bridges at Huaiyin, Huai'an and Baoying, the new construction and extension of eight pumping stations at Huaiyin, Sayang, Liulaojian, Jingertou and Yanghetan, the extended construction of two shipyards at Yangzhou and Huaiyin, the new construction of a wire communication line measuring 407 km in length, the completion of an ultra-high-frequency radiotelephone line and the completion of a communication network along the Beijing-Hangzhou Canal. The total investment in the construction projects is tentatively set at over 510 million yuan.

In order to lighten the load placed on the Xuzhou-Pukou section of the Beijing-Shanghai Railway and to facilitate the transportation of coal from north to south, part of the separate construction projects approved ahead of time by the State Planning Commission was begun in 1982. The removal of medium-height embankments between the fields and the dredging of the hazardous waterways in the Huai'an-Jieshou section of the Li Canal have been completed and put into operation.

It is learned that at the conference on construction work to be done on the Beijing-Hangzhou Canal called by the province from March 9 to 11, those engaged in the project were asked to dedicate themselves to the extended construction work in the Xuzhou-Yangzhou section of the canal so that it may be completed satisfactorily by 1987.

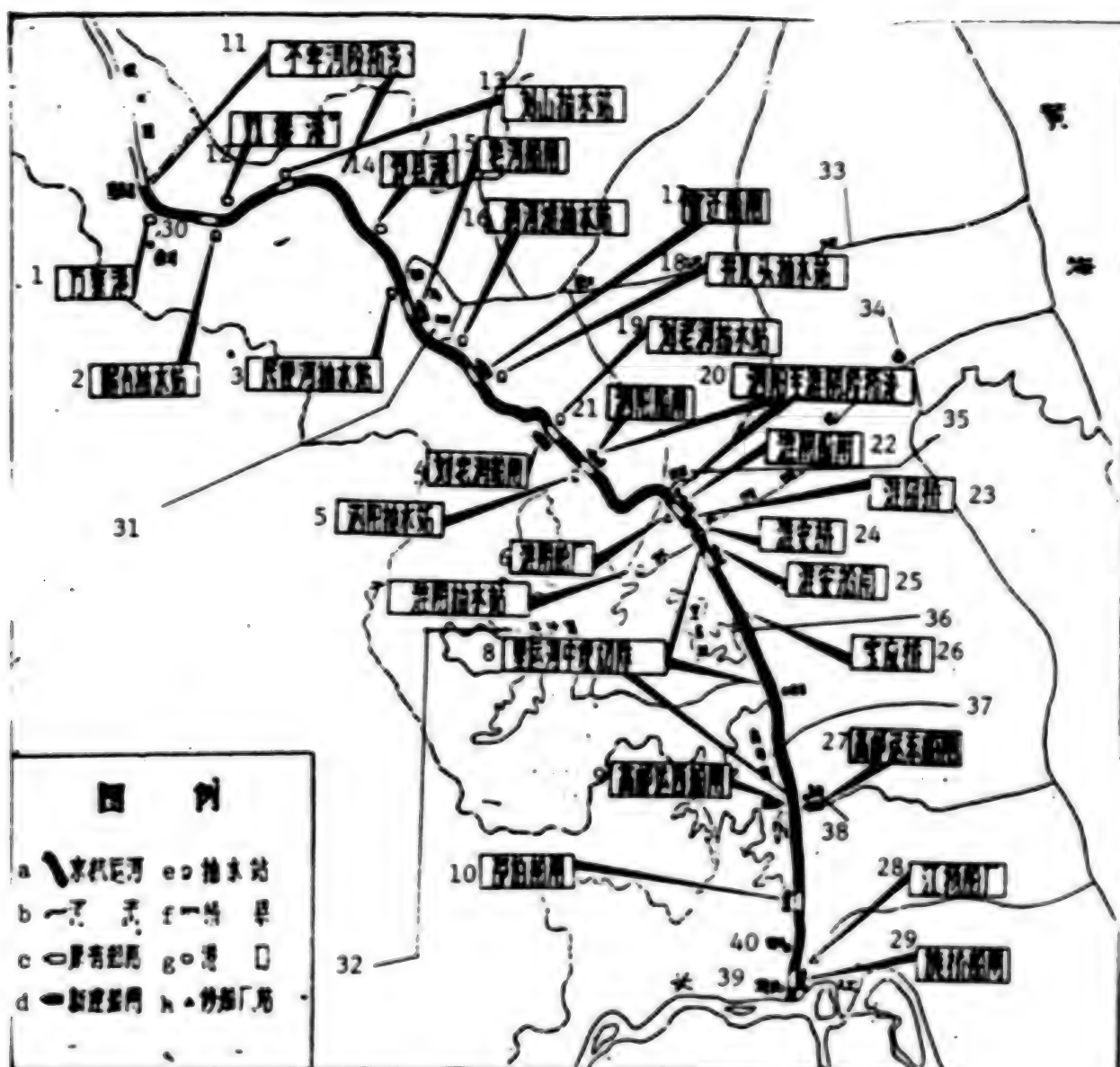
Those attending the conference included the responsible cadres in the concerned departments and bureaus of the province, the counties along the route of the canal under the jurisdiction of the three cities of Xuzhou, Huaiyin and Yangzhou and the technicians engaged in the project responsible for surveying planning and construction. In support of the canal construction project, the city of Yancheng also sent representatives to the conference. The conference was chaired by Ling Qihung [0407 0796 7703], deputy governor of the province. Jin Xun [6855 6676], member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and deputy governor of the province, was among those who spoke at the conference. Chen Ketian [7115 0344 1131], director of the command headquarters for the extended construction work of the province, was responsible for planning. The conference was also attended by the responsible cadres from the concerned departments of the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Communications.

The decision was made at the conference that the 31 separate construction projects along the Xuzhou-Yangzhou section should be performed according to plan and the proper procedure, that priority should be given to construction work at Kabozhi, that a reasonable time limit for the construction work should be set, that the pace of work should be speeded up and that the transportation capacity of the canal should be increased within the shortest period of time in order to meet the requirements for the development of production. Thus, upon

the completion of the work of removing the medium-height embankments between the fields and the dredging of hazardous waterways along the Li Canal, the first step to take is to direct major effort to the construction of locks and pumping stations at Huai'an and Suqian. While attention is being paid to this work, the second step to take is to spend 1 year in planning, 2 years in construction and 1 year in winding up the major engineering work in the extended construction projects between 1984 and 1987. The concerned departments, bureaus, cities and counties are to be responsible for the construction work for each and every separate project.

In order to complete the extended construction projects in a creditable manner, at a high rate of speed, at low cost and with a high degree of effectiveness, the conference pointed out the need to strengthen organized leadership. To readjust and reinforce the command headquarters in the province, the decision was made to change the extended canal construction administrative offices in Xuzhou, Huaiyin and Yangzhou into command headquarters which are to assume unified responsibility for canal construction work within their jurisdictions under the leadership of the city party committees and the city governments.

In order to implement the reform policy, the decision was also made to adopt the political and economic responsibility system whereby contract obligations are to be assumed at the various levels. That is to say, the extended construction work is to be treated as a political mission with political responsibilities. At the same time, the economic responsibility system is to be adopted for the making of investments under contracts for the construction work. The construction departments are to be responsible for contract obligations to the city command headquarters, the city command headquarters is to be responsible for contract obligations to the provincial command headquarters and the provincial government is to make the provincial command headquarters responsible for specific contract obligations to the Ministry of Communications. All those units which have assumed responsibility for planning and construction or which have accepted bids must sign contracts with the cities concerned and assume political and economic responsibility for the fulfillment of contract terms. The responsibilities, powers and profits of each specific unit and of each individual responsible for each planning and construction project must be clearly stated according to the relevant stipulations made by the state. Upon their completion, each phase in the work of planning and construction, each separate item of construction and the entire construction project must be carefully checked before approval is given. So that each and every item of construction may be done to perfection, those engaged in the construction work are to be rewarded for their diligence and meritorious service and penalized for their indolence and remissness.







SKETCH MAP OF EXTENDED CONSTRUCTION WORK IN XUZHOU-YANGZHOU SECTION OF BEIJING-HANGZHOU CANAL





1. Wanzhai Port
2. Jietai Pumping Station
3. Minbianhe Pumping Station
4. Liulaojian Lock
5. Siyang Pumping Station
6. Huaiyin Shipyard

[Continued on following page]

7. Huaiyin Pumping Station
8. Li Canal Medium Embankment Removal
9. Gaoyou Canal West Lock
10. Shaobo Lock
11. Dredging of Insecure Section of Canal
12. Shuanglou Port
13. Liushan Pumping Station
14. Qixian Port
15. Zaohe Lock
16. Yanghetan Pumping Station
17. Suqian Lock
18. Jingertou Pumping Station
19. Liulaojian Pumping Station
20. Dredging of Siyang-Huaiyin Section
21. Siyang Lock
22. Huaiyin Lock
23. Huaiyin Bridge
24. Huaian Bridge
25. Huaian Lock
26. Baoying Bridge
27. Gaoyou Canal East Lock
28. Jiangyang Shipyard
29. Shiqiao Lock
30. Xuzhou
31. Luoma Lake
32. Qize Lake
33. Xinyi River
34. North Jiangsu Irrigation Main Channel
35. Huaihe
36. Baoying Lake
37. Gaoyou Lake
38. Gaoyou
39. Shiqiao
40. Yangzhou

Key:

- a.  Beijing-Hangzhou Canal
- b.  Rivers
- c.  Original Locks
- d.  Newly Constructed Locks

- e.  Pumping Stations
- f.  Bridges
- g.  Ports
- h.  Shipyards

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TRANSPORTATION

CHINA'S SHIPPING, CONTAINER TRANSPORT MAKE RAPID GAINS

Port Activity

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by Staff Reporter Wang Ruochu [3769 5387 4554]: "China's Marine Transportation Industry Enters Period of Prosperity and Development"]

[Text] Our nation's shipping industry has been developing by leaps and bounds since the establishment of the Republic. Along our extensive coastline, there are now over 700 ports of various types. Our considerable oceangoing fleet sails to over 400 ports in more than 100 countries and regions throughout the world. Our shipping industry has assumed an increasingly important role in the economic development of our nation.

According to statistics supplied by the concerned department, as many as 76,000 vessels, of which 19,000 were foreign bottoms, called at the various ports in our nation in 1983. The volume of freight handled by the ports, which has been increasing year by year, has now exceeded 300 million tons annually, or 15 times the volume for 1952.

To keep pace with the continuing development of our economy and the rapid increase in the volume of our foreign trade, we have opened to foreign shipping 24 coastal ports, including Shanghai, Tianjin, Huangpu, Dalian and Qinhuangdao, concluded ocean transportation agreements with 32 countries, signed 16 contracts with foreign companies for the prospecting and development of offshore oil and given our approval for the vessels of 85 foreign countries to use our ports. According to statistics for 1983 supplied by 15 major ports, the number of ships of various types piloted into and the number of foreign seamen who called at the various ports came to 33,000 vessels/times and 1.25 million persons/times respectively, thus indicating that our shipping industry is gradually entering a period of prosperity.

Containerized Freight

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by Tang Jie [0781 2638]: "China's Containerized Transportation Is Developing at a Rapid Pace"]

[Text] During 1984, China will open three new international containerized traffic lanes, thus increasing the number of lanes for regularly scheduled international oceangoing containerized traffic from 14 to 17 as well as three domestic containerized traffic lanes, thus increasing the number of domestic traffic lanes from 12 to 15.

Containerized transportation is a modernized form of transportation which has great advantages. While it takes 3 to 4 days to load or unload a 10,000-ton vessel in bulk and only 12 hours to do the job on a containerized vessel, the same job can be done in only 5 hours on a Ro-Ro vessel onto which trucks can be directly driven. The rate of berthing utilization and passage capacity of a container vessel is equivalent to 5 to 10 times that required by vessels loaded in bulk. It was not until 1973 that our coastal ports began to adopt containerized transportation. Despite the late start, we have made rapid progress. In 1983, freight carried by our container ships came to 120,000 standard crates weighing over 1.2 million tons. The volume of freight handled by our coastal ports came to over 220,000 crates weighing over 1.5 million tons. During the past year, an additional four berthing spaces specifically designed for use by container ships have been put into operation, thus increasing the number of berths for container ships to seven, the length of piers along the coast to 1,700 meters and the volume of containerized freight to 380,000 standard crates. Be that as it may, our containerized freight transportation is still beset with problems. One major problem is that, although the volume of freight suitable for containerized transportation is large, our capacity is rather limited. According to statistics supplied by five major ports such as Shanghai, although over half of the 10 million tons of export freight is considered suitable for containerized shipping, only 10,000 tons is actually shipped by containers. The result is that berthing spaces exclusively reserved for container shipping have not been fully utilized. Although the newly constructed pier for container ships at the port of Huangpu is designed to handle 500,000 crates, it is in actual fact not handling even one-tenth of that volume. The Ministry of Communications has decided to strengthen, during the course of the year, the work of building container ships, to establish and to perfect the container transportation administration system and to organize training classes for professional personnel with a view to upgrading the administrative standard and to developing at a more rapid pace containerized transportation.

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China's Three Major Harbors

Harbor	Annual freight volume (10,000 tons)	Berthing spaces			Storage areas (10,000 square meters)		
		Length of piers (meters)	Number of berths		Total	Warehouses	Yards
			Total	10,000-ton class			
Shanghai	8,976	13,368	96	45	1,288	391	897
Dalian	3,402	9,546	63	23	1,018	271	747
Qinhuangdao	2,807	2,107	11	9	806	54	752

TRANSPORTATION

BRIEFS

TIANJIN TOURIST AIR LINE--The Tianjin Civil Aviation Bureau has decided to open a nonstop tourist flight between Tianjin and Shanxi Province's Xian City beginning 18 July. At present, the bureau is accelerating preparations for the opening of this flight. After the opening of this flight, there will be one flight every Wednesday on a provisional basis. [Summary] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 25 Jun 84 SK]

SANYA-HONG KONG SEA LINER--The service of the passenger and freight sea liner, "Malan," between Sanya, south of Hainan Island, and Hong Kong, has been scheduled to commence this 8 July. The opening of this shipping line will play an important part in speeding up the development and building of Hainan Island, facilitating passenger and freight transport between Hainan and Hong Kong, and developing tourism in Hainan. "Malan" was built by the Guangzhou shipyard at the beginning of this year. "Malan" is a modern, 5,000-ton passenger and freight vessel. Its total length is 107 meters. It has 63 cabins, can accommodate 600 passengers, and can carry 275 tons of freight. It is capable of traveling 16 nautical miles per hour. The total distance from Hong Kong to Sanya is 426 nautical miles. It will take only 27 hours to complete the voyage. "Malan" will leave Hong Kong for Sanya at 1500 hours on the 9th and 29th of each month, and return to Hong Kong from Sanya at 1700 hours on the 4th and 14th of each month. [Text] [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 2 Jun 84 HK]

ZHEJIANG RAILWAY--A 146 km-long railway line from Xiaoshan to Ningbo in Zhejiang Province was completed early this month. The railway line, which is capable of handling heavy duty locomotives with a pulling capacity of 3,500 tons, will open to traffic 1 July. The line will play an important role in increasing the railway transport capacity between Shanghai, Hangzhou and Ningbo. [Summary] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jun 84 OW]

SANYA PORT OPENS 2 JULY--With the approval of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government, Sanya Port will be open to foreign vessels at the same time as the service of the Sanya-Hong Kong passenger and freight sea liner commences on 2 July. With a view toward speeding up the development and building of our region, the State Council approved the opening of Sanya Port to the outside world in October last year. Over the past 6 months and more, in coordination with each other, all departments concerned of the Hainan

Region and the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture have done all aspects of preparatory work seriously and well. After examination and acceptance, the State Council and relevant provincial departments in charge recently held that Sanya has basically fulfilled the conditions for opening to foreign vessels and for the shipping service with Hong Kong. [Text] [HK221032 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 22 Jun 84]

SHIPS AT XIAMEN HARBOR--Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--Regular cargo and passenger ships between Guangzhou and Shanghai will call at Xiamen Harbor in Fujian Province, beginning 1 July, the Ministry of Communications announced here today. On the new Guangzhou-Xiamen-Shanghai route, ships from Guangzhou, the capital of Guangdong Province, will reach Xiamen every Sunday, while ships from Shanghai will call at Xiamen every Monday. According to the ministry, ships will take on both passengers and cargo at Xiamen. A ministry spokesman said that designating Xiamen a port of call on China's north-south coastal shipping route is not only for the convenience of both Chinese and foreign passengers but also to help the development of the Xiamen special economic zone. The regular passenger ship service between Guangzhou and Shanghai began in November last year. [Text] [OW221318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 22 Jun 84]

BEIJING-QINHUANGDAO RAILWAY--Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--A new double-track, electric railway from Beijing to the port city of Qinhuangdao has gone into trial operation, according to the Ministry of Railways. The 281-kilometer railway will be linked with the Datong-Beijing Railway to move coal out of Shanxi Province, China's leading coal producer, to Qinhuangdao in Hebei Province. It is designed to carry 60 million tons of coal annually from Shanxi for export or domestic use. Track-laying for the new railway began on 1 March 1982 and was completed last December. Trial runs began on Saturday. [Text] [OW270347 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 26 Jun 84]

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